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Australian STANDARD®

STANDARDS Australia

Cranes, hoists and winches

Part 16: Mast climbing work platforms (ISO 16369:2007, MOD)



AS 1418.16:2026

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Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
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Engineers Australia
National Heavy Vehicle Regulator
NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
Office of Industrial Relations, Qld
SafeWork NSW Agency
The Crane Industry Council of Australia
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Australian Standard®

Cranes, hoists and winches

Part 16: Mast climbing work platforms (ISO 16369:2007, MOD)

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This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

This Standard is a modified adoption of an International Standard. It makes changes to the international text.

The changes to the international text are shown in boxes in the text. These boxes have the heading "National Variations".

To use this Standard in Australia/New Zealand, the changes in the national variation boxes need to be followed.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee ME-005, Cranes, to supersede AS 1418.16:1997, *Cranes (including hoists and winches), Part 16: Mast climbing work platforms*.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this document as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this document is to specify particular safety requirements for mast-climbing work platforms (MCWP) which are temporarily installed and are manually or power-operated, and which are designed to be used by one or more persons from which to carry out work.

It is also applicable to permanently installed MCWP.

It is applicable to work platforms which are elevated by a drive system and guided by and moved along their supporting masts, where the masts may or may not require lateral restraint from separate supporting structures.

It is applicable to any combination of —

(a) one or more masts;

(b) mast tied or untied;

(c) mast of fixed or variable length;

(d) masts vertical or inclined between 0 ° and 30 ° to the vertical;

(e) masts which are standing or hanging;

(f) movable or static base (chassis or base frame);

(g) manual or power-operated elevation;

(h) towed or self-powered ground travel on site, excluding road traffic regulation requirements; and

(i) driven using electric, pneumatic, hydraulic motors or internal combustion engines.

This document is an adoption with national modifications, and has been reproduced from, ISO 16369:2007, *Elevating work platforms — Mast-climbing work platforms*. The modifications are additional requirements and are set out in national variation boxes (NVBs) which give instructions where the ISO content is to be modified for use in Australia. For copyright reasons, it is not possible to directly modify the international content.

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, the following apply:

(i) In the source text “this International Standard” should read “this document”.

(ii) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 16369 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 214, *Elevating work platforms.*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16369:2000), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of standards produced by ISO/TC 214 as part of its programme of work regarding standardization of terminology, ratings, general principles (technical performance requirements and risk assessment), safety requirements, test methods, maintenance and operation for elevating work platforms used to raise (elevate) and position personnel (and related work tools and materials) to a work position where a task is to be performed.

The extent to which hazards are covered is indicated in the scope of this International Standard. In addition, ISO 12100-1 and ISO 12100-2 address lifting equipment hazards which are not covered by this International Standard.

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Cranes, hoists and winches

Part 16: Mast climbing work platforms (ISO 16369:2007, MOD)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies particular safety requirements for mast-climbing work platforms (MCWP) which are temporarily installed and are manually or power-operated, and which are designed to be used by one or more persons from which to carry out work.

NOTE The vertical-moving components (work platforms) are also used to move those same persons and their equipment and materials to and from a single boarding point. These restrictions differentiate MCWP from builder's hoists.

This International Standard is also applicable to permanently installed MCWP.

This International Standard is applicable to work platforms which are elevated by a drive system and guided by and moved along their supporting masts, where the masts may or may not require lateral restraint from separate supporting structures.

This International Standard is applicable to any combination of the following alternatives:

— one or more masts;

— mast tied or untied;

— mast of fixed or variable length;

— masts vertical or inclined between 0° and 30° to the vertical;

— masts which are standing or hanging;

— movable or static base (chassis or base frame);

— manual or power-operated elevation;

— towed or self-powered ground travel on site, excluding road traffic regulation requirements;

— driven using electric, pneumatic, hydraulic motors or internal combustion engines.

This International Standard identifies the hazards arising during the various phases in the life of such equipment and describes methods for the elimination or reduction of these hazards and for the use of safe working practices.

This International Standard does not specify the requirements for dealing with the hazards involved in the manoeuvring, erection or dismantling, fixing or removing of any materials or equipment which are not part of the MCWP, nor does it deal with the handling of specific hazardous materials.

This International Standard does not specify the requirements for delivering persons and materials to fixed landing levels. Such equipment is referred to as lifts or hoists and is dealt with by other International Standards.

This International Standard does not apply to mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs) in accordance with ISO 16368, suspended access equipment in accordance with EN 1808 or lifting tables in accordance with EN 1570.

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